PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
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Agreement and the protocal on the con duct and the General condition for the organisation on Festival of India in USSR and festival of USSR in India in 1987 and 1988.

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THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY I WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, with your permission I beg to lay on the Table; (1) A copy of the Agreement on the conduct of Festival of India in U. S. S. R, and Festival of U. S. S. R, in India in 1987 and 1988, and (2) A copy of the Protocol on the conduct and the General Condition for fke organisation of Festival of India in U. S. S. R, and Festival of U. S. S. R, in India. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3321|86 for (1) and (2)].

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THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1986-CONTD.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVUrr SINGH (Maharashtra); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill. I have raised the issue of the city of Bombay before in this House on numerous occasions. I have tried every year to make th© House aware to make the Goveinment aware of the problems that we are facing. It is not a simple thing which we can ignore. It is not something which we can make a provision for. It is something which is becoming worse day by day. The problem is becoming worse. We are having to face it. And, living in Bombay We are having to facfe it even more. And it is becoming clear to us that there is nothing that we can do, that there is nothing that anybody can do which is going to help us, unless we get adequate funds for our development.

Our cities, Mr. Vice-Chairman, as I said before are the repositories Of our culture, of our learning. All the various institutions connected with human civilisation in our country are formaflised in cities. Oiv museums, our libraries, our law courts and our legislatures, they are all in the cities. If the cities die. all these institutions will 'die. If the city is dying, our civilisation, its formal form will die. We will be back to the old days.

Sir, Bombay is contributing much *to* the nation. It givn$_s$ 45 per cent of all the taxes collected. Nearly 50 per cent of all exports and imports are done through Bombay. One city atone. What does it get in return? It gets nothing. Nothing is done for the city. Five hundred persons enter Bombay every day with the ideal of settling down there. Five hundred people migrate to Bombay every day. As a result of this, the population density in certain areas is more than 10, 000 per$_r$ hectare. These people are coming into Bombay because 44. 23 per cent of the total jobs in Bombay are in the industrial sector for the non-skilled labour. They are coming in because they know that if they come to Bombay they would get job$_s$ as the industry is expanding at a faster rate. The result is that now the situation hag been reached where 22. 21 per cent of the buildings have life-span of less than five years. Forty-two per cent of the buildings have a life-span of only five to fifteen years. Therefore, about ten lakh tenements have to be reconstructed in the next fifteen years if we have to stay where we are. Only fifteen per cent of the population of Bombay live in semi-permenemt structures. Over 2, 000 slum$_s$ have seven lakh tenements holding fifty per cent of the population. Out of every one hundred persons in Bombay, fifty live in slums, twelve live in buildings which are ready *to* collapse within five years and twenty-three live in buildings which are ready to collapse within five to fifteen years. The future is going to be even worse. The Grub of Rome says that the population of Bombay by the end of the century would be 19 million people. There will be seven lakh vehicles in the city and that the average speed per vehicle would not exceed more than three km. per hour. It would be that kind of position. The average Bombay citizen would consume several times the quantum of Carbon Monoxide required to kill a human being,